

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1, 6-10 and 14 remain in this application.

Claims 2-5 and 11-13 have been canceled.

Antecedent support for the amendments to the claims can be found on page 7, line 17 through page 8, line 3.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 5, 6, 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Claims 5 and 13 have been canceled. Accordingly, this rejection is obviated.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12 as being anticipated by Richmond. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection in view of the amendments to the claims.

Referring to Richmond, there is taught controlling concurrent usage of network resources by multiple users at an entry point to a communications network based on identities of the users. Richmond teaches a plurality of users are connected to an entry point of a network by a shared transmission medium. For each of the one or more users, packet rules may be provisioned to the user's entry point to the network where such entry point may be shared with other users. The packet rules may be applied to each packet received from the user for any network resources beyond the entry point are used. These packet rules may be associated with an identity of the user and then provision to the user's entry point in response to the user being authenticated. See paragraphs 109 and 110.

From the above description, and a complete review of Richmond, it is evident that there is no consideration of the possibility of an intruder. Richmond simply discusses whether a user has authorization or not. Richmond does not recognize the situation that intruders can exist who are unauthorized and still obtain access to and consequently compromise networks. Richmond makes the assumption that if the user does not have any authorization, nothing more will happen. Applicant's claimed invention specifically deals with the situation that there is going to be an intruder, and limits the intruder so the access the traitor has is extremely limited.

Claim 1 has the limitation that the third node cannot use any port between the first and second nodes except for the first and second TCP/IP ports that have been predefined from the first node to the second node and only if the third node is allowed to by the first node, which prevents an intruder who compromises the second network from gaining access to the first network except for the first TCP/IP port. Richmond does not teach or suggest this limitation.

Furthermore, Richmond does not teach or suggest, and is silent in regard to the limitation that the second node only communicating with the first port of the first node through the communication portion via TCP/IP port extension using Gateway methodology which does not connect the first network with the second network. Accordingly, Claim 1 is patentable over Richmond. Claim 6 is dependent to parent Claim 1 and is patentable for the reasons Claim 1 is patentable.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 7, 8 and 9 as being and patentable over Richmond in view of Border. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection in view of the amendments to the claims.

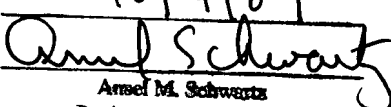
Referring to Border, there is taught a method and system for communicating over a segmented virtual private network. Border teaches to use an encrypted tunnel to control access

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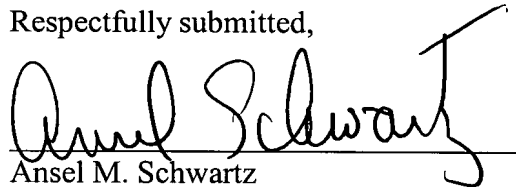
between private networks. Like Richmond, Border does not actually deal with the situation of an intruder that does gain access to a network and how to limit the effects of the intruder. It is respectfully submitted that Border adds nothing to the teachings of Richmond to arrive at applicant's claimed invention, as amended. Claims 7-9 are dependent to parent Claim 1 and are patentable for the reasons Claim 1 is patentable over the applied art of record.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 5, 6, 13 and 14 as being unpatentable over Richmond in view of Sanderson. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. Referring to Sanderson, it simply teaches a communications network with converged services. The Examiner cites Sanderson for the teaching of two nodes within a network communicating via Internet. Sanderson is silent in regard to the amendments to the claims, and adds nothing to the teachings of Richmond in relevant part to arrive at applicant's claimed invention. Accordingly, Claims 1 and 10 are patentable over the applied art of record. Claim 6 is dependent to Claim 1 and Claim 14 is dependent to Claim 10 and they are respectively patentable for the reasons that their independent claims are patentable over the applied art of record.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully requested that the outstanding rejections and objections to this application be reconsidered and withdrawn, and Claims 1, 6-10 and 14, now in this application be allowed.

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Ansel M. Schwartz
Registration No. 30,587

Respectfully submitted,



Ansel M. Schwartz
Reg. No. 30,587
201 N. Craig Street, Suite 304
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Tel.: (412) 621-9222